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UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL



CATALOGUE OF THE EXHIBITS

SHOWN BY THE

STATE OF AMAZONAS

(NORTH BRAZIL)

IN THE

FLOATING EXHIBITION

ON BOARD

S. S. "SANTOS MARU"



ORGANIZED BY THE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF AMAZONAS

MANAOS

1933

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BIBLIOTECA ARTHUR REIS
MANAUS - AMAZONAS

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RUBBER (INDIA-RUBBER)

The rubber produced in the Amazon Valley is the original article which first attracted the attention of mankind by its valuable properties of elasticity, resilience, complete resistance to water, non-conductivity of electricity, etc., the plantations in the East having been entirely organised with plants raised from seed taken from the Amazon.

Practically the whole of the rubber of Brazil is gathered from the trees growing in their native habitat, the forest, and is therefore known to the trade as "wild rubber".

There are several species of rubber-yielding trees, but by far the most important is the "*Hevea Brasiliensis*" of the order Euphorbiacea.

The exploitation of the forest-grown rubber has been the principal factor in the development of the Amazon valley as a whole, its colonisation, civilisation, and commercial growth being almost entirely due to it. In spite of the low ebb at which prices now stand, rubber is still the chief business of this huge region.

Wild rubber possesses certain characteristic qualities which make it more suitable than the plantation-grown article for some purposes, but, in common with its rival, it has suffered an enormous falling-off in production, principally due to the depression in the produce markets of the world. In the case of rubber, the slump in prices is the natural outcome of the excess of production over consumption, and we are faced with the anomaly of ruinously low prices for a product which is undoubtedly one of the most necessary and most widely-used in the civilised world.

The excessively large output of the Eastern plantations has been undeniably the direct cause of this situation.

The production of rubber in the State of Amazonas has been:

1920	5600 tons.
1921	4470 "
1922	4370 "
1923	6440 "
1924	5810 "
1925	7000 "
1926	8165 "
1927	8562 "
1928	7130 "
1929	6280 "
1930	3998 "
1931	3587 "

Amazon Rubber is generally exported in its crude state, in "biscuits" or balls, which, on their arrival in Manáos from the

interior, are cut open for purposes of classification, as the inner part of the ball often contains rubber of inferior quality, owing to faulty smoking or drying, or to the presence of impurities. The prime quality is known as FINE RUBBER; the 2nd. or slightly inferior, as MEDIUM, and the 3rd, as COARSE. It is usually packed in boxes of 160 kilos for export.

There is, however, an up-to-date factory in Manáos, which crêpes the rubber and exports it in that form, similar to the sheets that come from the plantations in the Malay States and elsewhere. Rubber-heels, crêpe soles, and other articles in the same line, are also manufactured in the same factory, which belongs to the firm of J. G. Araujo & Co. Ltd., and their products are generally recognised as being of excellent quality.

Present prices in the Manáos market are:

Fine Rubber in crêpe	Rs. 2\$300 per kilo
Fine Rubber crude	Rs. 1\$000 " "
Medium Rubber crude	Rs. \$400 " "
Coarse Rubber crude	no price

Exporters of crêpe Rubber and manufactured articles:

J. G. Araujo & Co. Ltd.

Exporters of Crude Rubber:

J. G. Araujo & Co.	J. S. Amorim
T. J. Dunn	B. Levy & Co.
Berringer & Co.	Ezagui, Irmão & Co.
Semper & Co.	

Rubber

Exhibit No. 1 — 1

(Grupo X-b da Feira Int. de Amos-
tras — S. Paulo)

ONE biscuit (or ball) of Fine
Rubber (with usual markings to
indicate maker).

Exhibit No. 1 — 2

ONE CASE containing Fine Rub-
ber Crêpe and Coarse Rubber
Crêpe — Prepared in the factory
belonging to J. G. Araujo & Co.
Ltd.

Exhibit No. 1 — 3

ONE CASE containing Rubber
Heels — Manufactured by J. G.
Araujo & Co. Ltd.

BRAZIL NUTS

This delicious nut, known and appreciated all over the world, is the seed of the *Bertholletia Excelsa*, of the natural order *Lecythidaceae*, a tall tree of noble appearance, a native of, and peculiar to, the Amazon Valley.

The nuts grow in a pod, round in shape, and exceedingly hard and tough, some 10 to 25 nuts in each, clustered symmetrically around a central core.

The Brazil Nut is extremely rich in proteins, oils, and hydro-carbons and recent investigations made by Dr. Bircher-Benner, of Zurich, show them to contain Vitamines A and B in abundance. It is therefore an exceptionally nutritious article of food, which has the further advantage of being highly palatable.

Practically the whole of the nuts produced in the Amazon Valley are exported to England and the U. S. A., though of recent years moderate quantities have been shipped direct to Germany. The latter country formerly obtained its supplies of Brazil Nuts from England, as even now does the rest of the world, with the exception of North America.

The larger types of Brazil Nuts are consumed mostly as dessert, being cracked by the consumer at table, whereas the smaller nuts are shelled commercially before being sold to the manufacturers of confectionery, who use large quantities of them in sweetmeats and chocolate confections.

In the consuming markets, 3 main types are recognised, the classification being approximately as follows:

Large: nuts weighing up to 40 per lb. (in the shell).

Medium: nuts weighing up to 55 per lb. (in the shell).

Small: nuts weighing more than 55 per lb. (in the shell).

In Manáos, for purposes of classification and sale, the number of nuts per 2-litre measure is adopted as the standard. Thus:

Up to 94 units in the 2 litre measure are considered Large.

Between 95 and 114 in the 2 litre measure are considered Mediums.

More than 114 in the 2 litre measure are considered Large.

It is worthy of note that, while in Brazil the nuts are bought and sold by hectolitre (100 litres), a measure of capacity, they are quoted in the consuming markets on the basis of weight. In England prices are usually quoted in shillings per Cwt. (hundred-weight—112 lbs) and in the U. S. A. in cents per lb.

A very fine and nutritious oil can be extracted from the Brazil Nuts, but, even at the comparatively low prices that are now ruling, it would be much too expensive for ordinary commercial purposes.

In Manáos, and to a much greater extent in Pará, large quantities of nuts have been shelled for export, being afterwards

enclosed in hermetically—sealed tin boxes for shipment abroad. The principal difficulty in this industry is that the very moist atmosphere of the Amazon region causes the kernels to become very rapidly rancid and mouldy, unless they are thoroughly dehydrated before being packed. This process has a tendency to deprive the nut of its characteristic flavour.

To Europe and the U. S. A., Brazil nuts are usually shipped in bulk, only lots too small for stowage in bulk being crated. It is proved by experience that the nuts, shipped in bulk and turned over frequently during the voyage, reach their destination in better condition than those in crates.

Exporters of Shelled Nuts (Kernels):

J. G. Araujo & Co. Ltd.

Exporters of Brazil Nuts in the shell:

Higson & Co. (Manáos) Ltd.	Semper & Co.
Berringer & Co.	B. Levy & Co.
J. G. Araujo & Co. Ltd.	T. J. Dunn
Ezagui, Irmão & Co.	

Nuts

EXHIBITS

Exhibits no. 2 — 1 (Grupo IV-a: Feira Int. de Amostras — São Paulo.)

ONE CRATE containing 1 hectolitre of Large Brazil Nuts.

Exhibit No. 2 — 2

ONE CRATE containing 1 hectolitre of Medium Brazil Nuts.

Exhibit No. 2 — 3

ONE CRATE containing 1 hectolitre of Small Brazil Nuts (Acre type)

Exhibit No. 2 — 4

ONE SHOW-CASE with samples of above 3 types of Brazil Nuts.

Exhibit No. 2 — 5

TWO BRAZIL-NUT PODS in their natural state, containing nuts.

Exhibit No. 2 — 6

ONE BRAZIL-NUT POD, having the upper part turned and decorated, with aperture to show the nuts within.

Exhibit No. 2 — 7

(Grupo V da F. I. Amostras de S. Paulo)

ONE POWDER-BOX, formed from turned Brazil — Nut Pod, with knob made from Vegetable — Ivory nut.

Exhibit No. 2 — 8

ONE BISCUIT-BARREL made from Brazil — Nut Pod. The knob of the lid is a Vegetable Ivory Nut, turned.

TIMBER

SOUTH AMERICA is, of the whole globe, the most densely-wooded continent, Brazil alone possessing over four million square kilometres of forest-land, or some 17-1|2% of the world's forests. Almost one half of this enormous expanse lies within the State of Amazonas.

The many rivers of the Amazon watershed, with their innumerable tributaries great and small, furnish a means of transport for the almost incredible number of varieties of wood to be found in these forests.

Compared with the resources available, the lumber and timber industries in this region may be said to be in their infancy, and need much development before full advantage can be taken of the infinite variety of useful and ornamental woods awaiting the axe of the woodman.

Considerable quantities of logs, of various qualities, have been and are being shipped from Manáos and Itacoatiara, but the chief export is in cut timber, sawn in the local mills. In addition to the large quantities shipped abroad, shipments go forward by all the Lloyd Brasileiro steamers to Rio de Janeiro and most of the other ports along the Brazilian coast-line, principally for construction purposes.

The saw-mill-industry in this region promises to become very important within a few years, as the quantity of lumber brought down from the interior increases steadily, and, with a return to normal business conditions in the world's markets, a large demand for the Brazilian woods is to be expected.

At present the export of timber from the State of Amazonas amounts to approximately 12,000 cubic metres per annum, from the ports of Manáos, Itacoatiara and Parintins.

The usual forms in which timber is exported from this region are:

Logs 12 to 15 feet in length, Planks 1" to 4" in thickness, 9" to 20" in width, 12' to 15' in length.

Prices according to quality and size. (See description of exhibits).

Exporters of Lumber & Timber:

A. T. S. Hore, in liquidation	Manáos
Rodolpho de Vries, in liquidation	"
Eduardo Pereira & Irmãos	"
Manacapuru Industrial Ltda.	"
M. A. Moraes	"
Humberto Boggio	"

Exhibit No. 3 — 1

AGUANO or PERUVIAN MAHOGANY (*Swietenia Tessimani*) Harms, of the natural order Meliaceae.

5 varieties are known of this tree. The wood is known as mahogany in most parts of the world, or "caoba" in Spanish-speaking countries.

The tree attains a height of 30 metres, the diameter of the trunks varying between 50 centimetres and 2 metres, according to age.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: .600 to .650

HABITAT: The tree is found in abundance throughout a wide belt of country which embraces the upper reaches of the tributaries of the right bank of the Amazon.

EXPORT: Usual forms of export are: logs and planks (sawn). Prices naturally vary according to the freedom from defects, and the dimensions.

Recent prices for logs have been about Rs. 250\$000 per cubic metre, while planks and boards may cost anywhere from Rs. 200\$000 to 500\$000 per cubic metre, according to size.

Exhibit No. 3 — 2

ANDIROBA or BRAZILIAN MAHOGANY (*Carapa guayanensis*) of the natural order Meliaceae.

There are two common varieties of this wood, the red and the white.

The tree is mostly smaller than the Aguano, running to about 18 or 20 metres in height, and 1 metre, and slightly more, in diameter.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 700 to 750.

HABITAT: The Andiroba is found in all parts of the Amazon Valley.

PRICES: Present prices in Manáos: In logs, 80\$ to 100\$ per cubic

metre. In planks, 180\$ to 220\$ per cubic metre.

The Andiroba tree yields a fruit or nut, from which a very bitter medicinal oil is extracted. This is largely used for soap-making.

Both of the above woods are very suitable for construction purposes, and for fine work, such as cabinet-making, as they take a very high polish.

Exhibits No. 3 — 3 and 3 — 3 A

Exhibit 3 — 3 Red Cedar (*Cedrela odorata*)

Exhibit 3 — 3 A Light or White Cedar (*Cedrela brasiliensis*) both of the order Meliaceae.

The red cedar is the larger of the two species, and grows to a height of some 40 metres, whereas the white cedar attains at most 30 metres, as a rule. The usual diameter is from 50 centimeters to 1.50 m.

These woods are used for all purposes in Amazonas, being easy to work and not expensive.

They are most suitable for joinery and carpentry work of all kinds, insides and outsides of buildings, ceilings, panelling, etc.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: .420 to .600.

HABITAT: Grows plentifully all over the valley of the Amazon.

EXPORT: It is shipped occasionally in logs, but mostly in the form of cut timber, prepared in the local saw-mills.

Present prices are: in logs Rs. 120\$ to 140\$ per m3; in planks 200\$ to 240\$ per m3.

Exhibits 3 — 4 and 3 — 4 A

Exhibit 3 — 4 Yellow Itaúba (*Silvia itauba*).

Exhibit 3 — 4 A Black Itaúba (*Anodaphne splendens*) both of the order Lauraceae.

The trees usually attain some 25 metres in height, with a diameter of one metre or slightly more.

The wood is admirably suited for use in places exposed to air and water, being extremely durable and practically unaffected by dampness or even by submersion in water. It closely resembles Greenheart, and is pre-eminently the wood for shipbuilding.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: Yellow .682 Black .825.

EXPORT: It is mostly exported in the form of boards and beams. The beams are usually prepared with 8" or 12" square section. Boards are generally cut 1" thick and 6 to 8" width.

Exhibits 3 — 6, 3 — 6A, and 3 — 6B

Exhibit 3 — 6 Louro Aritú (*Cordia excelsa*) Order Lauraceae.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: .660 This variety is used for sleepers.

Exhibit 3 — 6A Louro Amarello (yellow) (*Cordia alliodora*) Order Laureaceae.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: .626.

Exhibit 3 — 6B Louro Preto (black) (*Cordia speciosa*) Order Lauraceae.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: .600.

There are numerous varieties of Louro, besides those shown in our samples, and each quality has its special application. All of them, however, are very useful and suitable for builder's joinery, as also for shipbuilding, whereas some species, such as LOURO ROSA (pink) are of a very handsome appearance, and suitable for cabinet-making.

Exhibit 3 — 7

MARUPÁ (*Simaruba officinalis*) Order Simarubaceae.

This wood is white in colour, and very light, having a lower specific gravity than cedar, or even pitch-pine.

Being soft, it is easy to work, and is much used for indoor joinery. Its principal use, however, is for the making of packing-cases.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 400.

EXPORT: Usually exported in 1" boards. Price about 250\$000 per m3.

Exhibit 3 — 8

MACACARECUA (*Chrytoma turbinata*) Order Lecythidaceae.

Similar to MARUPÁ, but whiter and of a very pleasing appearance, especially when freshly cut.

It is used for the same purposes as Exhibit 3 — 7, and has the advantage of being cheaper.

Price, in boards, about Rs. 160\$000 per cubic metre.

Exhibit 3 — 9

PAO MULATO (*Calipophyllum Spruceanum*) Order Rubiaceae.

A straight-grained wood of a pinkish tinge, very popular for the making of furniture, as it somewhat resembles satinwood.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 750 to 800.

EXPORT: Usually shipped in boards and planks. Price 350\$000 per m3.

Exhibit 3 — 10

PAU ROXO (Violet wood, not many varieties are classified botanically) The sample is *Peltogyne guarabú*, of the order Cesaltinaceae.

This wood is mostly used for furniture and cabinet-making on account of its unusual appearance. It is a hardwood, the heart being the valuable part. It is however, sometimes used for shipbuildings and construction work.

Price f. o. b. Manáos: In logs 200\$000 per cubic metre; in boards 350\$000 per cubic metre.

Exhibit 3 — 11

SABOARANA: This wood has not yet been classified botanically, two species being known, the purple (roxa) and the variegated rajada).

It is a hardwood, very popular for furniture on account of its handsome and striking appearance.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 691.

HABITAT: Principally found in the Rio Negro valley.

EXPORT: Up to the present its consumption is largely local, but

a demand is certain to develop in other parts of the country, and of the world.

Prices: In logs Rs. 360\$000 per cubic metre; in boards 500\$000 per cubic metre.

GUARANÁ

GUARANÁ is a preparation made from the seeds of the "Paulinia Sorbilis", a climbing shrub of the natural order Sapindaciae, a native of the Amazon.

This product has a considerable commercial value by reason of its powerful tonic effects on the human organism.

Its use greatly increases the resistance of the body to fatigue, and even to hunger. Modern medical science has recognised its value and it has been adopted in the pharmacopeias of most of the countries of the world. It is even claimed that it prevents or arrests arterio-sclerosis.

One of the most important qualities of Guaraná is that it stops the fermentation of food in the stomach and intestines, besides acting as a valuable tonic to both stomach and nerves.

The seeds, after being removed from the berries in which they grow, are dried and sold in their natural state, but the usual form in which it is exported is that of cylindrical rolls (similar in appearance to sausages) made by pounding the seeds in a mortar to a stiff paste,^a which is in turn made up into rolls and subjected to a lengthy drying process. In this form it can be kept for an indefinite length of time, whereas the seeds are liable to absorb the moisture from the surrounding atmosphere, and lose their medicinal value.

The use of Guaraná was discovered by the original Indian inhabitants of the Amazon, and the quality prepared by them is even now considered to be the best, presumably on account of its being manufactured from fresh berries, i.e. immediately after they are picked.

The State of Matto Grosso is the greatest consumer of Guaraná, as there practically everybody makes use of it. Bolivia also consumes considerable quantities. It is exported on a small scale to Germany, France and the U. S. A.

The total production of Guaraná in 1931 amounted to about 100 tons, but this quantity is expected to be increased before long, as large areas have recently been planted with the shrub, and will soon be producing.

The usual method of taking Guaraná is to grate into powder a part of a "stick" or roll, mixing the powder with sugar and water, and thus obtaining a refreshing and invigorating beverage. Several excellent syrups and extracts of Guaraná have recently been put on the market, and these provide a very convenient and pleasant way of taking this beneficial tonic.

Exporters of Guaraná in rolls and Guaraná seeds:

Pedro Cardelli	Maués
Salvador Abecasis Irmãos	"
José Faraco & Co.	"

PIASSAVA

Piassava is a fibre obtained from the "Leopoldina" palm-tree, which is very abundant in the basin of the Rio Negro.

The fibres are of a reddish-brown colour, and sprout from the crown of the palm, usually growing to a sufficient length to reach the ground.

The great flexibility and tensile strength of the fibre make it particularly suitable for the making of ropes and cordage of all kinds, and it is practically unaffected by moisture, or even water. It is, of course, widely used in the manufacture of brooms and brushes for all purposes.

For export it is usually made up into tapering bundles (Pigtails) of about 15 kilos each.

The markets of Europe, North America, and Southern Brazil take the whole of the production of this fibre from this region.

An agreement between the producers, with the approval of the State Government, limits the export, for the year ending October 1933, to 1000 tons of Piassava, this quantity being allocated to the following exporting firms:

J. G. Araujo & Co. Ltd.	81.1%
Higson & Co. (Manáos) Ltd.	10.1%
J. S. Amorim	8.8%

The price has been fixed by the combine at 600 reis per kilo.

EXHIBITS

Exhibit No. 5 — 1

Exhibit No. 5 — 2

ONE BUNDLE (Pirahyba) of BROOMS made of Piassava.
Piassava.

Exhibit No. 5 — 3

BRUSHES made of Piassava.

J. G. Araujo & Co. Ltd. . .	Manáos
Berringer & Co.	"
S. B. Israel	"
Ezagui, Irmão & Co.	Manáos and Itacoatiara
Herminio de Carvalho	"

Exporters of Guaraná syrups and extracts:

Bomfim & Co.	Julio Verne M. Pereira
J. da Silva Vieira	Herminio de Carvalho

EXHIBITS

Exhibit No. 4 — 1 (Grupo IV-a da Feira Inter. de Amostras).

ONE CASE containing: Guaraná Seeds, Guaraná in rolls or sticks, and Extract of Guaraná.

Exhibit No. 4 — 2

ONE CASE containing 6 bottles Guaraná Syrup:

Two bottles Guaraná Freitas Pinto (manufactured by Dr. R. Freitas Pinto, Manáos)
Two bottles Guaraná Verne

(manufactured by J. Verne Matos Pereira, Manáos), and

Two bottles Guaraná Indigena (manufactured by J. A. da Silva Vieira, Manáos),

Exhibit No. 4 — 3

ONE CASE containing various Non-alcoholic beverages, manufactured by A. R. de Andrade, Manáos:—

6 bottles Genipapo
6 bottles Quinine Tonic-Water
6 bottles Effervescent "Matte"
6 bottles Guaraná "Andrade"
6 bottles Guaraná Syrup "Andrade"

SKINS & HIDES

The enormous quantity and variety of the fauna of Amazonas provides an unlimited assortment of hides and skins, for both utilitarian and purely decorative purposes.

The hides of the cattle that is killed to provide the population with fresh meat are of course exported, but of much greater interest and value are the skins of the forest animals, obtained by hunting.

In spite of the fact that our collection of samples is strictly confined to the qualities that are already known in the world's markets and have been exported more or less regularly for some time past, it presents a considerable variety. This industry is capable of great development, and many new varieties can be obtained for export.

The skins are merely dried before being exported, little or no attempt having been made to treat the skins, whether by tanning or other process, before shipping them.

Amongst the most promising for future business, the young alligator, killed before his hide becomes toothick and stiff to be workable, appears likely to find a good demand.

The snake and lizard skins lend themselves admirably to the manufacture of fancy shoes, belts, and similar articles, while the wild-pig (peccary) skins show wearing qualities fully equal to those of the domestic pigskin, with much less thickness.

Exporters: Hides (Cattle):

Marques & Co. Ltda. A. C. Baumann

Skins (animals and reptiles):

S. B. Israel

Jacob Bensaquem

Ezagui, Irmão & Co.

Paulo Levy & Co.

B. Levy & Co.

F. Netto

Semper & Co.

Herminio de Carvalho

HIDES AND SKINS

Exhibit 6 — 1 Alligator (*Alligator cynocephalus*).

This amphibian often attains, when fully-grown, a length of 20 feet, and is encountered in great numbers all over the system of waterways which constitutes the State of Amazonas.

Exhibit 6 — 1 is the tanned hide of a very young alligator and this type can be obtained either merely dried, or tanned.

Exhibit 6 — 1A is the hide of the fully-grown adult alligator. These vary a great deal as to size.

The hide of this reptile, while young and still supple, is easy of manipulation, lending itself to the manufacture of dressing-bags, suit-cases, and similar articles, giving a very handsome and uncommon appearance, besides being of extraordinary durability.

The whole skins, whether small or large, form an original and striking decoration.

Present Prices F. O. B. Manáos: Alligator Hides, dried 1\$000 per kilo; Alligator Hides, young, tanned 12\$000 each; Alligator Hides, adult, tanned 50\$ to 150\$ each according to size.

Exhibit 6 — 2 Wildcat (*Felis pardalis*)

The skin of the Wildcat (known locally as Maracajá) although much smaller, resembles that of the Jaguar.

The supply of these skins is somewhat limited, and demand only occasional.

Present Prices F. O. B. Manáos: about 10\$ to 20\$ each (dried).

Exhibit 6 — 3 Tejú Lizard

For fancy shoes, ladies' handbags, Wallets, etc., this lizard-skin is very popular.

The skins can be obtained in considerable quantities at 2\$000 and 2\$500 each in Manáos.

Exhibit 6 — 4 Chameleon

Suitable for the same uses as Exhibit 6 — 3.

Price in Manáos, 1\$500 to 2\$000 each (dried).

Exhibits 6 — 5 and 6 — 6 Snake-skins.

Exhibit 6 — 5 Sucuryjú (*Boa anacondo*).

This water-snake grows to enormous size, sometimes 20 metres in length. Used for shoes, handbags, belts, etc.

Price in Manáos 4\$ to 5\$ per metre length.

Exhibit 6 — 6 Giboia (*Boa conchria*)

The boa-constrictor has a very handsomely marked skin, very ornamental for shoes, belts, etc.

Price in Manáos 10\$ to 12\$ per metre length.

Exhibit 6—7: Jaguar (*Felis bicolor*)

This skin is fairly plentiful, but difficult to obtain in perfect condition, as in killing the animal a certain amount of damage to the skin is usually unavoidable.

It makes very handsome fur rugs, and can be used for making or trimming overcoats, making a very vivid colour effect.

Cost in Manáos: Rs. 20\$000 to 40\$000 — dried.

Exhibit 6 — 8: Brazilian Otter (*Lutra brasiliensis*).

On account of its beautiful smooth pelt and excellent wearing qualities, this skin is much used for the making of fur garments.

The price runs from Rs. 15\$000 to 25\$000 per skin, dried.

Exhibit 6 — 9: Black Peccary (*Queixada*).

The skin of this wild-pig of the forest is especially suited for the making of saddlery, for upholstering motor-cars, and similar uses, as it combines flexibility with durability. It is fully as resistant to wear as the hide of the domestic pig, and much thinner.

Present price about 8 to 10\$ each.
Exhibit 6 — 10: Collared Peccary (*Caitetú*).

Similar to Exhibit 6 — 9, but even thinner and more flexible while no less durable. It fetches a slightly better price than the "queixada" skin. Present price about 10 to 11\$ each.

Exhibit 6 — 11: Deerskin (*Cervus campestris*).

A very soft, supple leather is made from this skin, suitable for shoes, (doeskin) and for domestic polishing purposes (as chamois-leather) and gloves.

The deerskins come to this market simply dried, as do practically all the hides and skins.

It is, however, sold by weight, whereas the other types are quoted per skin.

Present price of deerskins: 5\$500 to 6\$500 in Manáos.

Exhibit 6 — 12: I Case containing: Machine Belting, made from skin of Cowfish (*Manati*).

Extremely wear resisting (manufactured by Caetano Antonassi — Manáos).

BALATA

Balata is the coagulated latex of the "*Mimosops bidentata*" one of the order Sapotaceae. This tree is known in Amazonas as "Maçaranduba", and is found in the valleys of all the rivers which have their sources in the highlands of Northern Brazil.

This product is composed principally of gutta and resins, and is particularly valuable for the manufacture of submarine cables, on account of its insulating properties and complete impermeability to both electricity and water.

It is also employed on a large scale in the manufacture of belting for machinery.

There are several species of the genus *Mimosops*, all producing a latex from which Balata can be made. Naturally, some of these show a greater percentage of gutta, and others a higher proportion of resin, the value varying in proportion. The Rio Negro and Rio Branco balatas are the best that come to the Manaus market.

We give below the production of the past 11 years:

1922		275 tons.
1923		444 "
1924		380 "
1925		531 "
1926		844 "
1927		692 "
1928		526 "
1929		853 "
1930		1023 "
1931		945 "
1932		489 "

There is a further type of Balata, made from the latex of the *Ecclinusa* Balata, which is less pure than the above-mentioned, but during recent times has generally found a readier sale, principally by reason of its lower price. This type known locally as **Ucuquirana**, is more brittle and resinous, and therefore of much lower value.

The last prices in this market have been:

Rio Negro prime Balata	Rs. 4\$000 por kilo
Ucuquirana	Rs. 1\$200 por kilo

Exporters:

J. G. Araujo & Co. Ltd.

T. J. Dunn

Berringer & Co.

Semper & Co.

B. Levy & Co.

EXHIBITS

Exhibit No. 7 — 1 (Grupo X-b da
Feira Intern. de A. — S. Paulo.

ONE HALF-BLOCK of Prime Rio
Negro Balata.

Exhibit No. 7 — 2

ONE HALF-BLOCK of Ucuquira-
na.

Exhibit No. 7 — 3

ONE CASE containing Balata
Whips (various types). The plain
whips (manufactured by Manoel
Cavalcante) 80\$000 per dozen; The
coloured whips (manufactured by
Mozart Nobre da Silva) 120\$000
per dozen.

COPAHYBA OIL (BALSAM CAPIVI)

This oil, or balsam, is extracted from the trunk of the *Copaifera Officinalis*, of the natural order Leguminosae, which grows freely in the whole valley of the Amazon.

It is bitter, with an acrid smell peculiar to itself. It mostly contains liquid resins, and resembles turpentine in general appearance, being transparent and pale yellow in colour, though this sometimes darkens to an orange shade.

In medicine it is much used to allay and cure inflammations of the mucous membranes, and in cases of persistent bronchitis. It also assists greatly in the rapid healing of wounds and cuts, and is used locally on the navels of newly-born infants to prevent tetanus.

Le Cointe gives the following results of his investigations:

Density at 15° C.	0.983
Index of Saponification	77.8
Index of Iodine	174
Acidity	136

Up to the present the oil undergoes no refining or treatment in Manáos, being exported in its crude state, packed in tins of 5 gallons.

The following quantities have been exported from Manáos during last few years:

1921	6,238	kilogrammes
1922	15,276	"
1923	20,088	"
1924	9,710	"
1925	39,378	"
1926	17,623	"
1927	33,147	"
1928	43,863	"
1929	33,147	"
1930	38,834	"
1931	52,025	"
1932	49,818	"

the time of the largest entries being June, July & August.

There is also an inferior type of Copahyba Oil, almost black in colour, and suitable for mixing paints, etc., which is known locally as "Copahiba Jacaré" (Alligator). Its chief drawback is in its colour, as it cannot be used for light-coloured paints.

Price of Balsam, or Oil, in Manáos Rs 1\$200/1\$300 per kilo-

Exporters:

Ezagui, Irmão & Co.
Semper & Co.
Berringer & Co.

J. G. Araujo & Co. Ltd.
Paulo Levy & Co.
Herminio de Carvalho

EXHIBITS

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Exhibit No. 7 — 4 (Grupo XV-a F. | 4 tubes Red |
| I. de A. — S. Paulo). | |
| | 4 tubes Yellow (usual colour) |
| ONE CASE containing samples of | |
| Copahyba: | 4 tubes Jacaré (inferior). |

UAICIMA

UAICIMA is a fibre extracted from the *Urena Lubata*, a shrub of the order Malvaceae, found in all parts of the Amazon basin, especially in damp places, such as river-banks.

The fibre is easily obtained, a few days' steeping in water and a slight beating being all that is required to remove the rest of the stems.

In Amazonas, this fibre has long been used for the making of twines and cords, and recently it has been adopted in Brazilian industrial centres, in the place of jute, for sack-making. Experiments show that it can be employed for finer materials, suitable for the making of clothes. Other plants are found which yield a similar fibre.

The shrub is not being cultivated at present the supply of the wild article being abundant.

The fibre is exported in bales, usually of kilos.

Present price: 800 reis per kilo.

Exporters:

Grandi & Alves
S. B. Israel

Ezagui, Irmão & Co.
Herminio de Carvalho

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Exhibit No. 7 — 5 (Grupo VI — | ONE CASE containing samples of |
| F. I. de Amostras, S. Paulo). | Uaicima fibres. |

JARINA (VEGETABLE IVORY)

The Vegetable Ivory Nut is the fruit of the *Phytelephas Macrocarpa* palm. The name is self-explanatory, the hardness and resistance of the nut giving it a great resemblance to ivory. It lends itself admirably to carving and turning in a lathe, being therefore much used for the making of buttons, knobs for tea-pots, etc.

The price in this market has recently been 350 to 400 reis per kilo, and large quantities are exported to Europe, North America, and the South of Brazil, where several factories are now employing this material.

Exporters:

J. G. Araujo & Co. Ltd.
Semper & Co.
Berringer & Co.

Rufino, Irmãos
Herminio de Carvalho
J. S. Amorim

EXHIBITS

Exhibit No. 7 — 6 (Grupo IIb —
F. I. de Amostras, S. Paulo).

ONE CASE containing Ivory nuts
in natural state.

CUMARU (TONKA BEAN)

This bean is the seed of the "Dipterix Odorata" of Willden., a tree of the order Leguminosae, found in abundance in all parts of the Amazon territory.

It yields a very fine aromatic oil, which has long been used by perfumiers and makers of fine toilet-soap, as well as by manufacturers of snuff.

The beans, for commercial purpose, are subjected to a process of drying, known as "crystallization", without which they lack the necessary keeping qualities.

Present price: Rs. 1\$200 per kilo.

Exporters:

Paulo Levy & Co.

Semper & Co.

J. G. Araujo & Co. Ltd.

Berringer & Co.

Ezagui, Irmão & Co.

Herminio de Carvalho

Exhibit no. 7 — 7 (Grup XV a F. I.

Amstras — São Paulo).

ONE CASE containing Tonka
Beans (crystallised).

PUCHURI (PUCHURY BEAN)

The Puchury Bean is the seed or kernel of the Nectandra Puchury, of the order Laurineae, and is much esteemed as a remedy for colic and intestinal disorders. It is exported in fair quantity from Manãos to Europe and the U. S. A.

Present price: 18\$000 to 20\$000 per kilo.

Exporters:

Paulo Levy & Co.

Semper & Co.

Berringer & Co.

Ezagui, Irmão & Co.

M. Ezagui & Co.

J. G. Araujo & Co. Ltd.

Herminio de Carvalho

Exhibit No. 7 — 8: (Grupo XV a F.

I. Amstras, São Paulo).

ONE CASE containing Puchury
Beans.

PIRARUCÚ

Pirarucú is the giant fish of the Amazon, which Schomburgh designated **Sudis gigans**.

It is found in great quantities in practically all the rivers of the Amazon watershed, and is the staple food of a great part of the population along the river-banks, as well as in the towns and cities, where it is usually on sale, dried, at a comparatively low price as compared with fresh fish.

The fish, in its dried state, is one of the most important articles of local commerce, finding a ready market for local consumption as well as for export to Southern Brazil.

The flesh of the pirarucú is extremely wholesome and palatable, and lends itself to all forms of cooking. It is removed from the bones before being dried, and thus is very economical, there being no waste.

The following quantities have been produced in recent years:

1922	909,952 kilos
1923	1,239,573 "
1924	1,356,889 "
1925	979,557 "
1926	1,397,520 "
1927	598,000 "
1928	904,806 "
1929	930,711 "
1930	1,380,601 "
1931	1,364,095 "

Exporters:

Martins, Pinheiro & Co.
J. Mussa & Filho

R. Abraham
J. Sabbá & Co.

Exhibit No. 7 — 9
ONE CASE containing Scales of
the Pirarucú, used for manicure
purposes.

ROSEWOOD OIL or ESSENCE

This essence is obtained by distillation from the wood of the same name, classified by Duck as *Aniba Rossodora*, of the order *Lauraceae*.

It is an almost colourless liquid, with a very pungent and penetrating though agreeable odour (a blend of roses, lemon, and bergamot). If exposed to the air, it soon becomes syrupy, yellow and like turpentine in aroma.

It contains a great proportion of Linalol, which renders it very important to the perfumery industry, as a fixative.

Its specific gravity is .863 to .867, and it evaporates between 194° and 200°. It is also used in the manufacture of synthetic bergamot.

The tree which yields this essence is found in abundance in many districts of the Amazon, and the industry of distilling this product has been exploited since 1925, various establishments having been mounted, in different parts, for this purpose.

For export it is packed in iron drums, containing 180 to 200 kilos each, the price being quoted per kilo.

In 1929, 41,573 kilos were exported and 32,369 kilos in 1930, the countries using this product commercially being France, Germany, England, U. S. A., Italy, Japan and Holland.

The price in 1929 was 15\$000 per kilo, but in 1930 and 1931 this dropped to 6\$500, recovering in 1932 to 10\$000.

At present the Rosewood Oil industry in Amazonas is controlled by a combine of manufacturers, with the approval of the State Government. The production has by mutual consent been limited to 80 tons per annum, though this is little more than 25% of the capacity of the existing distilleries.

The representatives of the combine are Messrs. J. G. Araujo & Co. Ltd., and the quantity which each manufacturer is allowed to export is fixed at the beginning of the year.

All exporting is done through the representatives of the Combine.

Exhibit No. 7 — 10 (Grupo No. VII-c da Feira Int. de Amostras S. Paulo).

ONE CASE containing tubes of Rosewood Essence.

for these for the making of buttons and ornamental objects.

The present price is Rs. per kilo.

Exhibit No. 7 — 11

Exporters:

SHELLS (Conchas).
ONE CASE containing Mother-of-pearl Shells from the River Amazon, where they abound in almost all parts.
There is a considerable demand

Hermínio de Carvalho
M. Ezagui & Co.
Ezagui, Irmão & Co.
S. B. Israel
J. Sabbá & Co.

Exhibit No. 7 — 13

KAOLIN This mineral is found in abundance in certain districts of the Amazon Valley, and is largely used in the fabrication of pottery and porcelain.

Exhibit No. 7 — 14

CANE or WICKER (Cipó Vime)
In a roll.

Quantities of this are used locally in the manufacture of cane-chairs and it has proved itself very durable, retaining a good appearance after long use. This material can be obtained in large quantities, and should in the near future develop into an important article of commerce.

Several chairs, tables, etc. of local manufacture are included in the exhibits.

Exporters:

Homero Cesar Oliveira (Fábrica Perseverança) P. José de Lima.

Exhibit No. 7 — 15

KAPOK (Sumahuma)

ONE CASE containing sample of Kapok.

This silky down is obtained from the seed-pods of the "Ceiba Sumahuma" a tall tree which is encountered all along the banks of the Amazon and its tributaries.

It is an excellent filling for mattresses and pillows, being very similar to eider-down for this purpose.

A local inventor has used this Kapok very successfully as a filling for life-belts and other life-saving appliances.

Exporters:

Semper & Co.
Hermínio de Carvalho
Fausto Ventura da Conceição

Exhibit No. 7 — 16

ONE CASE containing Cocoa Beans.

COCOA BEANS: This product is too well-known to need description.

The production, although the "Theobroma Cacao" tree grows freely all over the State, is at present not very large. The cocoa-beans grown in this region are of good quality, but not very highly quoted in comparison with those from other parts of the world. The heavy rains often render the drying of the beans somewhat difficult.

Exhibit No. 7 — 17 (Grupo XV-a da Feira Internacional de Amstras — São Paulo).

ONE BUNDLE of Salsaparilla.

SALSAPARILLA (Salsa): This plant has long been known to herbalists and chemists as an excellent remedy for the blood, its purifying and cooling properties being beyond question.

The production and export of this herb could be easily developed into a big business, and only the lack of regular demand has up to now prevented it from increasing.

Exporters:

Berringer & Co.
Paulo Levy & Co.
Semper & Co.
Hermínio de Carvalho

Exporters of Cocoa Beans:

Berringer & Co.
Semper & Co.
A. C. Baumann
B. Levy & Co.
Porfirio Varela

Exhibit No. 7 — 18

One block of Crude Resin

CRUDE RESIN: This resin appears in lumps on the bark of the "Amyris elemifera", and is utilized by the inhabitants for the caulking of canoes and other craft.

Up to the present, little has been done commercially with this product.

Exporter:

Hermínio de Carvalho.



AMAZONAS

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Contato

E-mail : acervodigitalsec@gmail.com